

Nixon Warns on U.S. Meddling

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His Policy On Jews In Russia

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President Nixon said yesterday that attempts by Americans to influence domestic policies of the Soviet Union and other nations could rupture detente.

"We cannot gear our foreign policy to transformation of other societies," the President said in a major foreign policy address at Naval Academy graduation ceremonies.

In a clear reference to the controversy over emigration of Soviet Jews, Mr. Nixon declared, "We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs."

His comments to the 906 new Navy ensigns and a crowd of about 15,000 at the football stadium came on the eve of trips to the Middle East next week and to the Soviet Union later this month.

Mr. Nixon did not directly mention Congress or Soviet Jewish emigration. But controversy over the issue has been holding up passage of his proposed trade bill which would give the Soviet Union most-favored-nation treatment.

The bill, which would give

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the President five-year authority to negotiate new trade agreements with other countries, has been passed in the House. Attached to it was an amendment by Representatives Wilbur Mills (Dem-Ark.) and Charles A. Vanik (Dem-Ohio), that would prevent granting of nondiscriminatory trade treatment to the Soviet Union until it allows free

emigration of minorities.

Eighty members of the Senate have endorsed that language but the bill is still in the Senate Finance Committee.

"Eloquent speeches — appeals — are now being made for the United States, through its foreign policy, to transform the internal as well as the international behavior of other countries, especially that of the Soviet Union," Mr. Nixon said.

This issue, he said, poses a dilemma in the pursuit of detente.

"It affects not only our relations with the Soviet Union but also our posture toward many nations whose internal systems we totally disagree with, as they do with ours," he declared.

Mr. Nixon said, in tracing "the outline of America's strategy for peace," that "our primary concern in foreign policy must be to help influence the international conduct of nations in the world arena."

Declaring that the threat of a new wave of isolationism "remains today one of the greatest potential dangers facing our country," the President said:

"In our era, American isolation could easily lead to global desolation. Whether we like it or not, the alternative to detente is a runaway nuclear arms race; a return to constant confrontation; and a shattering setback to our hopes for building a new structure of peace in the world."

He predicted "further progress" in the years ahead with the People's Republic of China and said that what seemed to be an unsurmountable roadblock to lasting peace in the Middle East "has now been removed."

The President made no allusion to his fight against impeachment during the appearance, his first in about three weeks, and he gave no indication that he noticed a crowd of about 50 protesters standing outside the stadium, chanting occasionally and waving banners demanding his ouster from of-

rice.

After his return to Washington Mr. Nixon met with seven U.S. Jewish leaders. Afterward they said Mr. Nixon had reaffirmed his administration's continued support of Israel "in all spheres, military, economic and political."

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